

LYDDITE TO COLOR MILK.

One of Its Constituents Said to Be Used For That Purpose.

Considerable speculation has been made as to the composition of lyddite. As a matter of fact, its preparation is, we believe, a government secret, though it is generally known among experts on explosives that it consists largely of melted picric acid. That this is not the complete story of the composition of lyddite is, however, clear from, oddly as it may seem, some evidence given recently before the committee now making inquiry into the use of coloring matters and preservatives in food, says the London Lancet. In the course of this evidence one witness admitted that yellow coloring matters were largely purchased without the slightest discrimination for the purpose of giving a richness of appearance to milk and milk products. As a rule, no question was asked as to the injurious or noninjurious character of the dye so used.

One of the best coloring matters for the purpose appeared to be Martius yellow, known also under the name of naphthalene yellow, naphthalene yellow, Manchester yellow, saffron yellow and golden yellow. Chemically this substance is disazo alpha naphthol, which is prepared by a series of chemical operations from naphthalene, the substance which crystallizes in gas mains. The principal chemist of the government laboratory assured the witness that this was an important constituent in the making of lyddite. Martius yellow is itself slightly explosive when heated, but of course no alarm need be raised on this account when it becomes known that it is used in milk and milk products to impart to them a rich, creamy color. Physiological experiments, however, have shown that Martius yellow is an extremely injurious coloring matter and should be wholly prohibited. Further, it may lead to highly injurious results by merely coming into contact with an abrasion of the skin.

DURBAN NURSE'S LETTER.

Lives of Helpers in Constant Danger. Experiences at Ladysmith.

The patriotic spirit of English women is being constantly illustrated by the number of volunteer nurses who are anxious to serve their country. So great is the appeal that the war office is unable to accept all those willing to care for the sick and wounded. The dangers and hardships of the volunteer nurses are very great, as letters from those at the front testify. Not only are the nurses' lives constantly exposed to shells, but their work is continuous, says the New York Tribune. When they are not employed in ministering to the sick, they make bandages, padding and jackets for the army.

A nurse who went to Ladysmith and afterward accompanied the wounded to Durban has vividly described a few of her experiences: "We were operating, amputating, all Tuesday night, and soldiers were dying all around us. I alone washed 20 men. Some were put under X rays for the bullets. I, with many other nurses, including the Netley sisters, had many narrow escapes. During Monday the enemy kept shelling the town, and a shell fell right at Nurse M—'s and my feet. On Wednesday the 24th hours' truce was over which was granted by General Buller to the enemy to bury their dead and attend to the wounded. We were all up and ready for the Boers to shell the town, and no one who was not there can ever imagine what we felt like when 'Long Tom' began to fire, and our big guns were not in position then."

As she could not return to Ladysmith, she had official orders to remain at Durban for the present, and she says that all trained nurses everywhere have been commanded for active service, if necessary, by the government. Moreover, there is no question of carrying guns. "Every body has to give life or her services."

Daring of British Marines.

The London Daily Telegraph's correspondent says of the daring of the marines in the battle of Graspan:

The marines numbered 183, and every man was in the fighting line, four yards apart. Of the total the number hit was 32—exactly 50 per cent. Not a particle of cover was to be had, save three small ant hills, and the Boers had accurately measured the ranges of these from their position. One gallant fellow, describing the fire to an officer, said, "Yes, sir, the bullets came mid-dling thick," and while actually making the ascent he remarked to his next man that it was like a "blooming hail-storm." Each of the three companies had only one officer. Two of these were soon hit, and the commanding officer was shot dead. Sergeants at once supplied their places, and of these 70 per cent were hit! Four bullets went through the clothes and helmet of one officer, and a fifth knocked away the magazine of his rifle. That was "mild-mannered thick," as Tommy said.

Cannon For Brumby's Monument.

Two six inch bronze cannon from Fort San Felipe at Manila that were dismantled by shells from the Olympia have been presented to the city of Atlanta by the navy department to be placed at the base of the monument to be erected in honor of Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby, says the New York Sun. The announcement of the gift was made public recently in a letter received by Colonel W. L. Hayward from Admiral Dewey.

Medals For Washerwomen.

So important a part do the washerwomen of the Seine play that the government of France has formed them into an order and will give to them diplomas, says the New York Tribune. Twelve medals will be distributed among the most skilled and faithful.

Tonight

If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others. It will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

A dandy on board a steamboat lately stood by an saw a young lady fall on the deck without offering to assist her. On being asked for an explanation, "I was waiting," says Fuddle, "for an introduction."

CONSUMPTION THREATENED.

C. Unger, 212 Maple street, Champaign, Ill., writes: "I was troubled with a hacking cough for a year and thought I had the consumption. I tried a great many remedies and was under the care of physicians for several months. I used one bottle of FORTY'S HONEY AND TAR and it cured me and I have not been troubled since." H. F. Vorkamp.

Home-Seekers Excursion.

The Erie R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets to points in west, north-west and south, at low rate for round trip. Dates of sale Nov. 21st, Dec. 5th and 19th. For points of sale, rates, trains, etc., apply to F. C. McCoy, Ag't.

If your eyes even become tired, smart and burn or feel heavy, Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve will make them light and bright and give you a clear, keen sight. Thousands of people use it who never did have sore eyes—it is an Eye Tonic. T. N. Cunningham 136 north Main St.

Philosophy of the Road.

Hungry Higgins—Ever think which was the best, pursuit or possession? Weary Watkins—Where'd you get all them words to onset? "Right here out of the paper." "Well, it's a fool question, anyhow. Which'd you rather do, hunt work or find it?"—Indianapolis Press.

Home-Seekers Excursion.

Tickets are on sale at all principal ticket offices of the C. H. & D. Ry. on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Low round trip rates are made to points in the west, south, and south-west. If you contemplate a trip this winter it will be to your interest to consult your nearest C. H. & D. agent or write D. G. Edwards, P. T. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO CURE A COUGH.

Stop Coughing, as it irritates the lungs, and doesn't give them any chance to heal. FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR cures without causing a strain in throwing off phlegm like common cough expectorants.—H. F. Vorkamp.

The following advertisement lately appeared in an Eastern paper: "To be sold by private contract, a beautiful rooster, monkey, a parrot, two spaniels and a tortoise-shell tom-cat, the property of a lady just married, who has no further use for them."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Helpful Advice.

"I sent \$1 to a woman for a receipt to make me look young." "What did you get?" "A card saying, 'Always associate with women 20 years older than yourself.'"—Chicago Record.

Chapped hands, cracked lips and roughness of the skin cured quickly by BANXER SALVE, most healing ointment in the world.—H. F. Vorkamp.

Hunter's Rates.

Low round trip rates are now in effect via the C. H. & D. Ry. to points in Tennessee, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Mississippi, Upper and Lower Michigan and Wisconsin. If you contemplate a fall hunting trip, it will be to your interest to see your nearest C. H. & D. agent regarding rates and arrangements or write to D. G. Edwards, P. T. M., C. H. & D. Ry., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

COLD STORAGE OF FRUIT.

Preparing the Fruit—The Use of Home Cellars, Caves, Pits, Etc.

Fruit should be cooled, if possible, before shipping. If you have a good cave, you can cool it. The best packages are those that admit of ventilation, if possible, but at the same time they should be firm. In putting fruit in cold storage, insist upon having the temperature lowered gradually. Managers of the large cold storage houses are studying this question carefully and are becoming informed upon the matter. They first submit the fruit of all kinds to a temperature of say 50 degrees to begin with, then gradually remove it to other compartments, until they get it to the compartment and temperature best suited to the particular kind of fruit.

There is another point, a practical business suggestion, in connection with the shipping of fruit which ought to be looked to carefully. Always be sure to get your bill of lading. Be sure you send the bill of lading to the cold storage people. It saves delay and money for the shipper. Rush your fruit to the cold storage. Get it there as quickly as you can. Do not wait until you have finished picking. If you have ten cars, don't wait until you get them all loaded, but ship as fast as you get a carload.

In portions of eastern Kansas and in Missouri I have been interested in studying the storage of fruits in caves and in pits. The caves that are used in portions of eastern Kansas have two objects in view. One is for storing potatoes in the potato district, and the other is for the storage of apples when the crop is very large. They are constructed, if convenient, in hillsides and in some instances on the level, when they are known as caves or root cellars. These are put up cheaply. The entrances are best toward the north. They are ventilated at night by opening the doors and permitting the circulation of cold air on cold nights, before the fruit is stored, thus getting the temperature reduced to a proper degree, which can be maintained for the keeping of fruit during the changeable temperatures and climates, for a considerable period.

The foregoing paragraphs are gleaned from an article by E. E. Fayle in the American Agriculturist, which he concludes as follows:

I have had experience in Iowa in keeping fruits in home cold storage cellars, pits, caves, fruit houses, and also in Canada, and I have succeeded in these root cellars or caves in keeping apples for three months at a temperature of four to five degrees above freezing and without a fluctuation of more than one or two degrees. Some have employed pits very successfully in Kansas, taking the hotted excavation located on high ground, filling in straw in the bottom and on top, covering with earth. Such varieties as the Ben Davis and Missouri Pippin, etc., stored in late fall have been taken out of these pits the 1st of April in prime condition for the market.

When the Flock Is Dying Off.

The Ohio station has found gasoline administered in drenched tea in the form of a drench highly satisfactory in stopping the dying off of a flock when the trouble was caused by stomach worms. The gasoline treatment seemed to check the trouble at once, as a single drench occurred after beginning the use of it. A tablespoonful of gasoline is shaken up well in a nursing bottle with four ounces of milk warm flaxseed tea for a 60 to 80 pound sheep. It is then given in a small drench bottle, care being taken not to strangle the sheep. The administration is thus described: We house the sheep in the evening and allow them to remain without anything to eat until 10 o'clock of the day following; then this dose is given, and the lambs are allowed to remain without food or water three hours longer. We then let them eat until evening. We repeat the same drenching, fasting, dosing and feeding for two more days, or three days in all. After a week has elapsed we repeat the three days' treatment and again, ten days later, repeat it the third time. Professor Julien of France first proposed this treatment, but he used benzine. An Ohio man who tried gasoline at the suggestion of the state station says: "A safe dose seems to be a tablespoonful for a mature sheep, down to two teaspoonfuls for spring lambs, but the dose should be measured in a measuring glass."

Cider Vinegar.

An Ohio Farmer writes gives the following process of making cider vinegar: The cider is strained at the mill and poured into the barrel, which is set in the shade near by. The barrel is filled nearly to the top and a long necked bottle put in the bung hole and the cider left to ferment. In about right weeks a faucet is put in the barrel and the contents drawn off, strained and once more put into another cask or into kegs, where it is again left to ferment. As the cold weather comes on the vinegar barrels and kegs are given some protection. It does not particularly injure the vinegar to freeze, but when freezing it expands, and as the strongest portions does not freeze it escapes through the vent, thus weakening the vinegar. It takes about two years to make good vinegar. The object of the bottle in the bung hole is to furnish light inside, as the vinegar works sooner where given light and ventilation. In good, strong vinegar a much better quality in both taste and color can be produced by adding about one-sixth its bulk of pure rainwater when first drawn off.

"Ouch!"

That is about the mildest form of outcry a man makes when rheumatism suddenly twinges him. In its worst forms rheumatism is a living death. The victim, incapable of moving hand or foot, has no part in the great procession of life, on which he gazes with hopeless eyes. A great many sufferers from rheumatism, who had given up hope, have been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. A medicine which will cleanse the blood from uric acid and other poisons, will cure rheumatism. "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal in its power to cleanse the blood and to enrich it. "Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

"I had been troubled with rheumatism for twelve years," writes Mr. R. J. McKeown, of Williamsburg County, S. C., "and at times I could not get out of bed. I was badly crippled. Tried many doctors and two of them gave me up to die. None of them did much good. The pains in my back, hips and legs (and at times in my head) would nearly kill me. My appetite was very bad. Every day who saw me said I must die. I took five bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and four vials of Relief, and today my back is good and suffering twelve years with rheumatism."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper binding, free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Notice to Bond Buyers.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the City Clerk of Lima, Ohio, at his office, until 12 o'clock noon of

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1899,

and opened immediately thereafter for the purchase of \$50,000 of the City of Lima, Ohio, of the City of Lima, Ohio.

Said bonds are issued for the purpose of providing funds for constructing sewers within said city, and dated October 1st, 1898, are in denomination of \$1,000 each, and are numbered from 1 to 100 inclusive. Interest thereon is payable semi-annually, April 1st and October 1st of each year.

The principal on said bonds becomes due as follows: \$25,000 April 1st, 1901; \$25,000 October 1st, 1901, and \$50,000 on the first day of April and October on the first day of October of each year thereafter until all are fully paid.

Said bonds are issued by virtue of a resolution of Council adopted August 7th, 1898, and election held on November 7th, 1898, an ordinance passed December 15th, 1898, and sections 2537 and 2538 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio.

Bidders are required to deposit with their bid a certified check upon a Lima, Ohio bank, payable to the order of said city, in the sum of (5) per cent of the amount of the bid, which shall be taken up and paid for within twenty days after the award of said bonds, and the furnishing of the amount of proceeds of the sale of the bonds. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within three days of the filing of the same.

In case of the refusal or neglect of the successful bidder or bidders to accept and pay for said bonds within the time specified in the ordinance, the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Council.
C. E. LYNN, City Clerk,
Lima, Ohio, January 8, 1899.

Jan. 4, the 1st, 4w

Administratrix Sale.

Johanna McFarland, Administratrix of the estate of Thomas Callahan, deceased, plaintiff, vs. John T. Callahan et al., defendants.

In obedience to an order of the probate court of Allen county, Ohio, I will offer at public sale at the city clerk's office the court house in Lima, in said county, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1899.

Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m. the following described premises, belonging to the estate of said deceased, to-wit:

Lot number two hundred and eighty-two (282) in the addition to the city of Lima, Allen county, Ohio.

Appraised at \$5,000.

One lot of sale One-third cash, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years from date of sale. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

Administratrix of the estate of Thomas Callahan, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been presented to the City Clerk of Lima, Ohio, praying for the vacation of a public alley leading from Reese avenue west, along the south line of lot number 288 and that said petition will be for hearing and final action after six (6) weeks publication of this notice.

By order of Council.
C. E. LYNN, City Clerk,
Lima, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1899.

Frame Buildings For Sale.

The city of Lima will offer for sale, at the city clerk's office, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1899.

at 2 o'clock p. m. the frame houses situated on the following described lots:

One on lot 613 south West street, in line of West Elm street.

One on lot 20 (taxable number), on south Pierce street, in line of Elm street, on lot No. 1674, on north side of west Elm street, between McDonnell street and Metcalf street, extending to the corner of Metcalf street.

One on northwest corner of High street and Cole street.

Terms of sale, cash.
By order of council.
C. E. LYNN, City Clerk,
Lima, Ohio, January 13, 1899.

A Cuban Incident. A most interesting incident in the Cuban campaign happened in connection with the unloading of cavalry horses and pack mules from the various transports off Siboney. At first the horses, one by one, were coaxed, pushed or prodded from an open port into the water, where a waiting boat

picked up the floating halter, and started for shore with the plunging beast in tow. But this method was soon found to be too slow. The troops under Gen. Shafter were waiting at Siboney to make an advance on Santiago; but before the movement could begin the army must have its horses and mules to drag artillery, commissary wagons and ambulances over the muddy mountain trails, and to carry ammunition and food to the hard working men on the firing line. This slow piloting of each animal to the shore was abandoned and the horses were forced overboard and left to reach terra firma as best they could. Then began a pathetic struggle to gain the beach. Some of the horses, from the first stroke of their churning hoofs, remained unterrified and clear-headed. These swam directly to the shore, and when they reached it, walked with matter-of-fact calm up the sandy slope. But a majority of the poor beasts lost their wits, and swam about in wide circles, lashing the water into foam, with abject fear manifest in their wildly staring eyes. Everywhere horses' heads dotted the bay. A few of the panic-stricken animals turned and swam out to sea, to certain death; others floated in a bewildering circle, and every moment settled lower beneath the waves. At this crisis a trooper, upon whose arms blazed the yellow chevrons of a cavalry sergeant, ran to the water's edge, squared his broad shoulders, clicked his heels at "Attention!" and raising a bugle to his lips, sounded blast after blast across the rolling waters. If the sea had suddenly parted to allow these half-drowned animals to walk ashore dry-shod, the effect could hardly have been more striking than that of these bugle notes. As the well-known call of "Stables!" reached the confused and frightened horses, they raised themselves from the water for an instant, then with ears erect and pointing toward the familiar call, they swam directly toward the welcome sound. Dizzied and sore of lip, this cavalry Gabriel sent his saving blasts over the water until the last horse had drawn his weary length upon the beach, and was led trembling to the shade of the palms.

The Duration of Human Life.

It is estimated the average duration of human life is about thirty-three years. A quarter of the people die during the seventh year, and half before their seventeenth. Of every thousand persons, one only reaches a hundred years; six in a hundred get to sixty-five, and one in five hundred to eighty. It is further estimated that throughout the world fifty millions die annually, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand a day, nearly six thousand an hour, ninety a minute, or three every two seconds.

Island Without a Targeteer.

Louis Island, on the coast of Maine, near history Pennaquin, in the Lincoln county town of Bristol, is one of the few places on earth where there are no taxes. This island, otherwise known as Muscongus, was overlooked when Maine became a state, and was put into no town or county.

Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Get the relief you want to be cured. 10 cents & 25 cents, at drug stores.

Notice to Non-Resident Lot or Land Owners.

ADDITIONS OFFICE, Allen County, Ohio.

Jan. 12th, A. D. 1900.

In the matter of Notice to Non-Resident Lot or Land Owners, for Publication.

To the Lot or Land Owners and to the Corporation, State or Private, affected by said Improvement:

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900, Mary Carr and others, filed a petition with the auditor of Allen county, the prayer of which is for the location and construction of a ditch on the following starting point, route and terminus, to-wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), town three (3), south range six (6), east, running thence in a northwesterly direction to the intersection of the Breese ditch and there terminating.

You are also notified that the following time and place have been fixed when and where the commissioners of said county will meet for the hearing of said petition, to-wit:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1900, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

for the purpose of hearing any and all proof offered by any of the parties affected by said ditch improvement, whether the said ditch will be conducive to the public health, convenience and welfare, and whether the route described is the best route, and any and all objections to said proposed ditch improvement.

Any application for compensation or damage, or for any change of route, must be in writing and filed with the commissioners on or before the day set for hearing.

No further notice of any proceedings in this matter will be given.

P. WALKER, Auditor of Allen County.

The following are the names of parties affected by said improvement: Edna J. Walker, Mary Carr, John Walker, M. L. Michael, Cass Jolly, Henry Moore, Adam Simons.

Lima, Ohio, January 13, 1900.

ST-WAT-2W

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
CASTORIA
The CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Vegetable Preparation for Assisting the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of Infants and Children.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

See Similar Signature of
J. C. Watson
NEW YORK.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Notice to Bond Buyers.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the City Clerk of Lima, Ohio, at his office, until 12 o'clock noon of

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1899,

and opened immediately thereafter, for the purchase of \$10,000 of 4 per cent Fire Department Building Bonds of the City of Lima, Ohio.

Said bonds are issued for the purpose of providing funds for erecting two fire department buildings, one upon lot No. 1120 north Main street, and one on east side of street near Central avenue.

Said bonds are dated October 1st, 1898, are in denomination of \$1,000 each, and numbered from 1 to 100 inclusive. Interest thereon is payable semi-annually, April 1st and October 1st of each year. Principal and interest, as same matures, being payable at the office of the City Treasurer at Lima, Ohio.

The principal on said bonds becomes due as follows: \$5,000 April 1st, 1901; \$5,000 October 1st, 1901, and \$10,000 on the first day of April and October on the first day of October of each year thereafter until all are fully paid.

Said bonds are issued by virtue of a resolution of the Council of said city adopted July 24th, 1898, an election held on November 7th, 1898, an ordinance passed December 15th, 1898, and sections 2537 and 2538, Revised Statutes of Ohio.

Bidders are required to deposit with their bid a certified check upon a Lima, Ohio bank, payable to the order of said city, in the sum of five (5) per cent of the amount of the bid, which shall be taken up and paid for within twenty days after the award of said bonds, and the furnishing of the amount of the deposit with his bid shall be forfeited to and retained by the city as liquidated damages.

All proposals must be made upon forms prepared by the City Clerk, which will be furnished upon application.

No bid for less than the par value of said bonds will be considered, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Council.
C. E. LYNN, City Clerk,
Lima, Ohio, January 12th, 1899.

Jan 1st 1899

Jan 1st 1899

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Jan 1st 1899

Sheriff's Sale of Personal Property.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the court of common pleas, within and for the county of Allen county, Ohio, and by me called upon the goods and chattels hereinafter mentioned, the undersigned with order and execution at the east door of the court house in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on January 18th, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. sold and conveyed to Mary Stewart, the following goods and chattels, to-wit:

One, twenty horse power Galloway & Emery boiler.

One, twenty horse power T. & S. boiler.

One, fifteen horse power Moulton boiler.

One, two horse power Moulton boiler.

Three Augusteas.

Four sets of bits.

Two cables.

Two butts.

Two temper screws.

One big hole socket.

One small hole socket.

Two sets of jags.

Two bull ropes.

One, one-fourth interest in a piece of land and outbuilding on lot 12, north townships, Allen county, Ohio.

DR. BELL'S PINE-TAR-HONEY

"Ring out the old Ring out the false Ring in the new Ring in the true"

We bring to you the new and true from the piney forests of Norway

DR. BELL'S Pine-Tar-Honey

Nature's most natural remedy, improved by science to a Pleasant, Permanent, Positive Cure for coughs, colds and all inflamed surfaces of the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes.

The sore, weary cough-worn Lungs are exhilarated; the microbe-bearing mucus is cut out; the cause of that tickling is removed, and the inflamed membranes are healed and soothed so that there is no inclination to cough.

SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS
Bottles Only. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 Sizes
BE SURE YOU GET
Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey

I AM 85 YEARS OLD, and never used any remedy equal to Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It gives quick and permanent relief in gripes, colds and coughs. It makes weak lungs strong.—Mrs. M. A. McCall, Jackson, Ky.

T. N. Cunningham, Druggist, 136 North Main Street.

Another Example in the Difference in Surplus Earnings.

15-Payment Life Policies. 15-Year Accumulative Periods. Issued 1888. Age 34. \$5,000 Each.

Company. Northwestern. New York Life. Equitable.

No. of Policy.	122,470-1	179,842	250,212
Name of Insured.	James V. H. H.	Adolf Stuckman,	Alvan Hopp.
Residence.	Rochester, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cripple Creek, Col.
Annual Premium.	\$194.95	\$186.45	\$195.45
Total Premium Paid.	\$2,924.25	\$2,896.75	\$2,931.75

Results in 1899.

Accumulated Surplus.	\$1,114.88	\$2,740.00	\$1,722.75
Guaranteed Value.	\$2,354.40	\$2,644.10	\$2,757.70
Total Cash Value.	\$3,469.28	\$5,484.10	\$3,480.45
Life Annuity.	\$11.25	\$6.94	\$8.00
Interest on accumulated surplus.	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Interest on cash value.	\$7,500.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Northwestern's Accumulated Surplus exceeds New York Life's.	\$1,114.88		
Life Annuity.	\$11.25		
Interest on cash value.	\$7,500.00		
Northwestern's Accumulated Surplus exceeds Equitable's.	\$1,114.88		
Life Annuity.	\$11.25		
Interest on cash value.	\$7,500.00		
Northwestern's Accumulated Surplus exceeds Equitable's.	\$1,114.88		
Life Annuity.	\$11.25		
Interest on cash value.	\$7,500.00		

To receive Northwestern Dividends you must have Northwestern's Policy.

R. E. DAVIS, E. L. THOMAS } Special Agents, O'Connor Bros General Agents.

FLORIDA NEW ORLEANS

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON EY.

THE SHORT LINE TO Cincinnati and the South

DIRECT CONNECTION MADE AT CINCINNATI FOR

LOUISVILLE MEMPHIS
KNOXVILLE ATLANTA
CHATTANOOGA JACKSONVILLE
TAMPA

Fast Trains
Cafe Dining Cars
Palace Sleeping Cars

J. C. WINANS, District Pass. Agt., Toledo, O.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

I began using Piso's Cure 13 years ago, and believe it saved me from consumption. My child is subject to Croup. Piso's Cure always relieves him.—Mrs. B. CRANDELL, Mannsville, Ky., July 6th, 1899.

PISO'S CURE FOR
The Best Cough Syrup
Twelve Cents. Use in Water
Solely by Druggists
CONSUMPTION

The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.

Smith's, Grocer.

Purity Butterine. Always on hand.

Dried Peaches, 10 cents,
Cranberries, 8 and 10 cents per qt.
Pure Maple Syrup.
Currants 8c per pound.

219 N. Main,
Meily Bk.

HEALTH AND VITALITY

DR. MOTT'S NERVE-PILLS

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EXCHANGES FOR WOMAN'S WORK.

HOW THE FIRST ONE WAS ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK. THE SPREAD OF THE IDEA.

—BY DAVID A. CURTIS—

It is now nearly a score of years since a benevolent impulse in the active brain of a woman took active form and resulted in an institution which has done great good to thousands of other women. The institution is called the New York Exchange For Women's Work, and while it is not connected with any of the numerous other similar exchanges that have been established in various cities all over the country it is fairly entitled to be called the parent organization, since it was the forerunner of the others, and the others are practically modeled after it.

The way of its birth was this: Mrs. M. L. Choate, wife of the well known William G. Choate, happened, one day in a fancy goods store, to see a lady of refinement and culture selling some fine needlework of her own literary at starvation prices and noticed the tears that gathered in her eyes as she accepted the pittance. It occurred at once to Mrs. Choate that some plan should be devised by which women should be enabled to dispose of their work at fair prices directly to consumers without losing the middleman's margin of profit. She invited to her own house a number of other women well known for their philanthropy and with them discussed the necessity for such an enterprise and asked their aid in formulating a plan for it.

Without going into a detailed account of the various plans suggested and the arguments presented it is enough to tell what was decided upon and what has grown out of that meeting.

The first step taken was the formation of a society of which Mrs. Choate was chosen president. Among the other officers and managers are the wives of Cornelius R. Agnew, William Amory, George F. Baker, Andrew Carnegie, Frederic Coudert, Charles F. Chandler, William E. Dodge, George Roadly, M. M. Holmes, Henry Iverson, A. D. Juillard, Russell Sage, John T. Terry, Francis L. Thurber, T. M. Wheeler, J. Henry Work and others to the number of about 40.

These ladies, acting under the advice of a board of eminent lawyers and business men, incorporated themselves under the laws of the state, taking the name of the New York Exchange For Women's Work. They then adopted a set of rules under which to do a regular consignment business for the purpose of carrying out Mrs. Choate's original idea.

As a matter of course, these rules have been modified from time to time as experience dictated, but they remain substantially the same as at first. Nothing was done hastily, but the system was carefully studied beforehand, and time has only elaborated the details of the original plan.

Feeling that the field into which they were entering was too large for them to cover entirely, they resolved to limit their efforts to the disposal of the handiwork of gentlemen whose circumstances make it necessary for them to work.

A strong disclaimer is made by the board of any motive of exclusiveness in this. The line is drawn where it is because it is absolutely necessary to draw it somewhere. Many hundreds of would be consignors apply to have their work disposed of, and if all were received there would speedily occur a large surplus of supplies over the demand which reaches this exchange.

"And what kind of work is it that is disposed of?" I asked Miss E. S. Vaill, the secretary of the exchange.

"Almost everything that women can make at home," was the comprehensive reply. "One special feature of our work is that it enables a multitude of women to maintain their homes who would without such help as we give be compelled to see those homes broken up, perhaps the family scattered. We learn to appreciate more and more all the time the importance of this point as we see ladies who come here distressed and almost heartbroken with apprehension growing happy and contented with the knowledge that they are wholly or in part self supporting.

"A curious and interesting fact illustrating this," continued Miss Vaill, "is that the demeanor of the ladies who come to us changes rapidly. It often happens when they first come, and it happened especially often when we first began, that they come in a shamed and veiled, and muffled so as to avoid recognition, and they talk almost in whispers, as if mortified at the necessity of working. But after awhile they come openly, with heads erect and faces glowing with honest pride. The educational effect of our exchange in this respect has been very valuable."

The exchange is located on Fifth avenue, where it occupies the whole of a handsome mansion which is hired at an expense of \$8,000 a year. A dozen or more ladies are hired at living salaries to attend to the different departments, such as the fancy work, the infants', the toy, the bric-a-brac and the domestic, or more properly, kitchen, departments, where the thousand and one varieties of home manufactures are displayed for sale.

It is easy to see that conducting an establishment on such a scale means the expenditure of a large amount of money. This money is raised from

several different sources, and the urgent and constant need for a little more money keeps the managers active all the year around in the struggle to make both ends meet.

First the forty odd directors tax themselves \$50 or \$100 apiece each year. Next they impose an entrance fee, so to speak, on the consignors or such persons as desire to procure the privileges of the exchange for some gentleman who is in need. This fee is a mere trifle. Any person contributing \$5 yearly may name three consignors whose work will be taken on sale.

Then 10 per cent commission is charged on all sales that are made. As these average between \$40,000 and \$50,000 a year, this item of receipts is the largest. All these together, however, do not aggregate enough to pay expenses, and the exchange is therefore dependent upon the liberality of its friends to make up deficits.

A visit to the exchange commonly results in the astonishment of the visitor. As I said, the consignors are all ladies of culture who have been reduced in circumstances. This class in the community is larger than most people suppose or can easily realize, excepting by remembering that over 90 per cent of American business men fail.

These ladies commonly excel in some one thing, and the advice of the managers to them is always to do that particular thing, whether it be painting on ivory, embroidering in velvet or

cooking embers. So it comes about that whatever is on sale is probably the very best of its kind, being produced by some lady who learned to make it either as an accomplishment or for amusement.

The bewildering variety of objects displayed can be imagined when it is remembered that there are several hundreds of the consignors. The report for one year, for instance, showed that in a total of \$51,000 sales over \$10,000 was received for cake and nearly \$2,500 for preserves. Decorated china, fancy screens, children's wrappers, chicken jelly and lace lamp shades are some of the numerous items in the catalogue.

In addition to the primary work that was undertaken of enabling women to reach their customers, the managers have undertaken several branches of what may be called auxiliary effort. For example, they have started dress-making classes for society girls and have succeeded in securing nearly 50 pupils among the wealthy and educated young women of the metropolis. Of course these pupils pay for their tuition and so help to support the exchange. At the same time they are providing for their own support in case they should ever have to earn their living.

There are other classes in stenography, in military, in Delarte, in veneration embroidery and in cooking, and there is also a "shopping bureau," which is well patronized and affords a living to more than one employee. Besides this, a school for general culture has been opened in the country, of which a separate chapter could easily be written.

The effects of this beneficent movement—for the ladies term it beneficence rather than charity, as it is not giving so much as guiding that they do—are widespread and great. Beginning in a modest way in a comparatively small house in Twentieth street, the exchange sold the first year only about \$2,000 worth of goods. Now, as said, the sales are about \$50,000 yearly, and the association has paid more than half a million dollars to its beneficiaries. More than that, there have been similar exchanges to the number of 60 established in very many of the principal cities of the country.

There is no reason why one should not be established in every large community under rules fashioned according to the necessities of the place, and certainly there seems to have been no plan devised by which more intelligent help can be given to people who deserve help and need it more sorely than almost any other class. Partial reports from the 60 societies tell that they have paid to gentlemen over \$1,500,000.

During the gloomy days for the English people, while the situation in South Africa has demanded determined action, the British press has focused the light on Lord Roberts as the man who is to bring victory out of a precarious situation, says the Chicago Tribune. It is to be remembered that Sir Redvers Buller was given a similar send off, but now British faith is more firmly pinned to Lord Roberts as one who cannot be found wanting.

"A gentleman told me the other day," said T. P. O'Connor, "that when he felt depressed by the reverses of the hour he went home, took down the autobiography of Lord Roberts, read again the story of the mutiny and its disastrous opening and its triumphant close and then was consoled. I have also gone back to Lord Roberts' book and have turned at once to the pages

HERO OF KANDAHAR.

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in which he describes the events which led to his getting the V. C. Lord Roberts was then merely a young lieutenant, and the mutiny was at its worst moment. Jan. 2, 1898, was Lord Roberts' day of days, for twice on that day he did deeds either of which would have won him the V. C. Following up the retreat of a body of mutineers, he saw two sepoy entering a village. Small in size, almost fragile in figure, but wiry, fearless and quick as lightning in his movements, the little lieutenant dashed after. The sepoys turned around, and both presented their muskets; one of them had actually got to the length of pulling the trigger, but the cap snapped, and before the sepoy could again fire he was cut in twain by the sword of the little officer who was pursuing him.

One of the secrets of Lord Roberts' great popularity with soldiers is his friendly familiarity with his men and his constant interest in them. During the jubilee time there was some kind of big banquet at which orientals were in attendance. Lord Roberts was suddenly found to have left his place and was nowhere visible. He was at last discovered talking to some of the brown skinned Indian soldiers, whom he had recognized as among the troops that had accompanied him in that great, grim, terrible march to Kandahar.

KANSAS SOCIALIST COLONY.

Another Effort to Solve the Problem of Community Life.

A socialist or labor exchange colony which was recently established 12 miles northwest of Fort Scott, Kan., will be augmented in a short time by a number of families from different parts of the state, including Frank Cotton, editor of The Progressive Age, a labor exchange paper at Olathe, Kan. Mr. Cotton will move his paper to Fort Scott and several new industries will be added to the number now in operation by this colony. A town site has been laid out and a sufficient number of lots has been sold to pay for an 80 acre tract upon which the colony is located, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The colony has its own scrip and everything in the commercial or labor lines is done on the exchange plan, each man getting credit for just what he produces.

When a member wants to build a house, as a number are now preparing to do, he simply calls upon the accountant of the exchange for the material from the colonial sawmill or stores and for as many workmen as he wants. He works with them and draws the same pay in scrip as they. This scrip buys provisions and is backed by some product of labor or earth before it is issued. When the house is completed, the builder moves into it, and the accountant requires him to pay so much scrip per month into the treasury until all the scrip issued for wages and material has been refunded by him. In many instances this system is necessarily intricate, but there is an exchange provision for every emergency, and the members of the colony all seem pleased with the operation of the scheme.

Carlisle Indian Band For Paris Exposition.

The Carlisle Indian school authorities have about completed arrangements with the commissioners of the Paris exposition for the trip of the school band to the exposition this summer. The expenses will be met by a tour through the United States before the trip, and Howard P. Pew of New York City, formerly with Sousa and Gilmore, has been elected manager of the Indians, says the New York Tribune. He recently arrived at Carlisle, Pa., and will arrange for the American tour, which will begin soon. Sixty Indian musicians, under Denison Wheelock of the Oneida tribe, will constitute the travelling band, and the music played will include works of the masters as well as representative American music.

SHOW FOR SPORTSMEN.

Preparations For the Annual Exhibit in New York.

INTERESTING CHANGES MADE.

Each End of the Madison Square Garden Will Be Transformed Into a Section of the Yosemite Valley. Athletic Events Will Be in Charge of W. D. Curtis-Routing Display.

Preparations for the sixth annual sportsmen's show, to be held March 1 to 17 at Madison Square Garden, in New York, have been going ahead quietly, but to such good purpose that the foundations and framework of the enterprise are now practically complete, and within the next few weeks the finer details of the prettiest and most realistic picture ever presented to sportsmen within the limits of a great metropolitan center will be under way.

The judgment shown by the management last year in changing the character of the show from an exhibit of sportsmen's supplies and equipments, pure and simple, to a magnificent and realistic reproduction of the hunters' camp, surrounded by all of the essential environments of life in the woods and upon the stream, was so warmly indorsed by the public that this year every effort will be made to build up and improve the exhibit along the same lines, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. The coming show will contain all of the desirable features of past shows, and the management have readily adopted every new feature that has suggested itself to them or that has been suggested by others in the least calculated to broaden the scope and add to the attractiveness of the sixth exhibit.

The show of 1899 was a revelation to many, who had formed no conception of the magnificent spectacle that met the eye when the doors were thrown open to the public last March. Consequently some interests that would have added not a few strong features to the exhibit were not represented. These same interests, however, have been among the first to get into line for the show of 1900, and they are of such a character that material and valuable additions to the exhibit are assured.

The general effect of last year's show will be preserved. Some details in point of arrangement, however, will be changed. The game park, while it will occupy the same location as in 1899, will be more symmetrically and attractively laid out. The display of big game animals will embrace a greater number of really choice specimens than has ever before been brought together in the metropolis. Back of the game park and extending across the arena is the space set aside for power launches, boats and sportsmen's craft of various styles and designs. This space is 75 by 100 feet in size and will contain collectively as imposing and interesting an exhibit of small craft as it is possible to conceive.

The next feature, as one leaves the boats, is the canoe camp. On a gentle slope of ground at the western end of the artificial lake will be laid out an ideal canoeist's camp, just such a one as attracted hundreds of canoeists to the annual meet of the national association in the Thousand Islands last year and the year before. This exhibit is in charge of a prominent and popular member of the National Canoeists' association, and some rare relics of past meets, as well as some splendid specimens of the canoe builders' art, are promised.

The artificial lake will this year be surrounded by a rustic hedge 18 inches high, and as the board floor of the Garden will be entirely removed, leaving the surface one of leaf covered earth, just as one would find it in the woods, the shores of the lake will appear precisely the same as those of a natural pool. In this lake will be conducted the aquatic competitions that proved so popular a feature last year. Mr. William E. Curtis, the father of amateur athletics in America, will have sole charge of these competitions, which will attract the most expert swimmers and cleverest water poloists in the country. The hunters' camp, as last year, will be located upon the hill at the eastern end of the lake and will be an improvement even upon the beautiful production of last year. All who visited the show of 1899 will recall the magnificent drop, showing the glaciers and mountain ranges of the far northwest. The drop this year will represent a superb glimpse of the famous Yosemite valley and, it is said, will be the most magnificent and realistic painting of this famously beautiful spot yet seen in the country.

Upon one side of the artificial lake will be located the aquarium, and, as the New York state fish and game commission will make the exhibit, it is safe to say that there will be no lack of material calculated to interest the fishermen. Upon the opposite side of the lake will be seen the exhibits of live game birds and carnivorous game animals. Elmer E. Shafer will handle the trap shooting during the show.

As to the exhibitors of sportsman's supplies and equipment, all of the leading exhibitors of last year are in their old places, not a few of them having doubled and trebled their space for this year. Many new features are now being negotiated and arranged for, which will make the show of 1900 far superior in attractiveness even to its brilliant predecessor of 1899.

The Canadian Volunteers.

Historians, kindly give due prominence to the fact that those who distinguished themselves in giving the Boers the first perceptible jar they have received were from the new half of the globe.—Detroit Free Press.

Novel Telephone System.

Indiana Inventor Connects Cities at Small Expense.

A telephone system was opened at Anderson, Ind., recently that is one of the most unique and interesting things of the kind in the country. It is a long distance line, and the wire is the upper strand of barbed wire fences reaching from Anderson to Ingalls, a distance of 12 miles. It is the idea of an eccentric inventor of Pendleton, Cassin Alley, and he has already begun to reap his little harvest, says the Chicago Record. There are two long distance lines of the big companies between the two points, but Alley, with his barbed wire affair, has entered the lists and proposes to get business by giving cheaper rates.

The Big Four has a barbed wire fence most of the distance along its right of way from here to Ingalls. Alley has taken the upper strand of wire for his unique telephone. Three miles from Anderson the line leaves the railway line and cuts along farm fences. Where a road is crossed an overhead or underground wire is strung. Crossing streams there are overhead connections. The boxes are such as are used by the big telephone companies.

There are two charter subscribers. A firm has an office in Anderson and a factory at Ingalls and has them connected. Another firm has a store at Anderson and one at Pendleton and has them connected. The lines work splendidly. Alley gets \$50 a year from each firm. Other places will be connected, and in a short time all six wires on the fences will be in service. It is then the intention to connect a line from Pendleton to Greenfield, and if Alley can do it he will soon have in service every wire fence in the county. He looks forward to a big business in the way of rural telephone service.

When the line strikes cities or towns, the fence wire gives way to ordinary wire that is strung along the trolley line poles. Over roads and streams connections were made overhead or by underground conduits. The expense has been but a trifle. In some places the barbed wire has been insulated with a coating of rubber paint. Most places, however, small boys will have to keep off or get a shock every time the bell rings. Hunters, too, will have to look out. The service is practical and first class in every respect.

SUBMARINE ARC LIGHTS.

Invention of Two Yale Students Tested and Proved a Success.

F. G. Hall, Jr., and J. E. Burdick, Yale students, who have invented a submarine arc light, were in New London, Conn., recently conducting experiments in the harbor. They were accompanied by W. Baron Fergen, a representative of the Russian government, and others whose names were not disclosed. Mr. Fergen left the city immediately after the experiments were finished.

An expert diver, Captain Hibbard Youngs, who is familiar with deep sea work, was engaged to conduct the experiments. The arc light was of 2,000 candle power, and the power was furnished by the New London Electric Lighting company by means of a flexible wire cable. The bottom of the river was explored and by means of the light was discerned clearly, says the New York Press. Small objects which were thrown into deep water were located quickly, and the experiments were successful in every particular. The inventors of the light were pleased at the results.

Among other accomplishments with the aid of the submarine lamp was a photograph of the river bottom. Objects under the water were brought out plainly on the plate. The lamp which was used consisted of a glass globe, a wire guard protecting it. The flexible cable carrying the current led from its source into the lamp through a metal stuffing box. Messrs. Hall and Burdick gave as their reasons for coming to the Thames river a desire not to hinder harbor operations in New Haven.

Saved by a Tall Man on Skates.

James Egolf of Buena Vista, who is short of stature, broke through the ice recently at Lexington, Va., while skating near the shore on the North river. The water was over his head, and he had gone down for the second time when a man over six feet tall skated boldly into the hole and, standing on the river's bottom, held Egolf up until help came, says the Washington Post. The rescuer's name could not be learned. He was submerged to his neck while aiding Egolf.

New Art Gallery in Paris.

Ere long Paris will possess another picture gallery, with a collection of no little interest, since it is entirely devoted to the works of one of our greatest contemporary artists, says The Magazine of Art. Gustave Moreau, the painter, who died about two years ago, bequeathed to his native city the house in which he lived, and in which are collected about 8,000 paintings, water color drawings and studies by him. The house is 14 Rue de la Rochefoucauld.

Belgian Hare Trade.

We commend the Belgian hare to our growers, says the Florida Times-Union. Every trucker has enough waste left from his vegetable shipments, together with our free growing legumes, cowpeas, velvet beans, etc., to grow quantities of the finest meat.

Big Oysters From Japan.

Oyster cutters will soon be on the menu of the Pacific states, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Fifty barrels of the famous Yezo oysters of Japan, which grow to the length of a foot, will be planted in the tide water of Washington and Oregon.

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PLAN

For an Adequate Supply of Pure Water is Submitted.

The Report of a Committee

That Was Appointed by the Board of Trade to Investigate the Present Water Works System and Suggest Remedies and Improvements.

The directors of the Board of Trade held a meeting last night at which a report suggesting important and needed improvements upon the present city water works system. The report was prepared by Messrs. J. W. VanDyke, C. H. Cory and J. C. Linneman and represents the conclusions drawn after several weeks of earnest investigation and research. What the committee recommends is not a theory but a practicable plan that should be given thorough consideration by every citizen. Following is the report:

Lima, O., January 12, 1900.
To the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

Gentlemen—Your committee on water supply for our city, appointed May 19, 1899, respectfully submit the following report:

RETROSPECTION.

Any fair minded citizen who will take the pains to review the history of our water works must concede that fidelity and integrity have characterized the efforts and expenditures of our officials, however much he may deplore mistakes in judgment that may have been made, and the extremely unsatisfactory character of our water supply. Such an investigator would realize that the rapid growth of our city and its water consumption could not have been anticipated by the designers of our original plant, and would acknowledge that when later the choice seemed to lie between no water and bad water with which to augment our supply, it was the part of wisdom to sink the wells from which the greater part of our water is now derived, and about which there are such loud complaints.

Let us be understood, then, at the outset, as having no adverse reflections to make, in what we shall say, on the men who have given their time and best efforts to our water affairs.

Our city started in 1885 with a storage capacity of 120,000,000 gallons. The source of supply was Lost Creek, which could furnish an unlimited supply of good water during the spring freshets, but during the greater part of the year contained only a slender rivulet, saturated with the contaminating organic matter picked up in the populous valley through which it flowed. So it soon became apparent that we ought to have storage capacity sufficient to tide us through these intervals during which the surface water should not be used.

This early recognition of the inadequacy of our storage capacity to meet the growing needs of our city was evinced by the following report, submitted to the city council in March, 1891:

To the Honorable City Council.

Gentlemen—Your committee, consisting of the board of water works trustees and one member from each of the several wards of the city, with six members of your body, respectfully submit the following report:

We unanimously concur in the opinion that the supply of water from our present storage capacity is insufficient and inadequate for the wants of the city with its present consumption.

We also fully concur in the opinion that the supply of water from the Lost Creek water shed is abundant for a city of the first class, if storage is provided for the water.

We also regard this source of supply as the only one we can rely on as furnishing with certainty the amount required by the city in conjunction with our present plant.

In our judgment the most feasible and certain supply of an ample amount of water will be obtained by the construction of an additional reservoir directly east of the present reservoir with a capacity of at least 120,000,000 gallons, which would double what we now have.

If it is not deemed prudent by your honorable body to increase storage capacity during the present season, we would recommend that in order to prevent a water famine in case of long continued dry weather, that the supply be reinforced by an auxiliary pump station at the Ottawa river or some other point.

From the water works trustees' annual report to council for the year ending December 31, 1899, we take the following items:

For the year 1887 there were 153 fire hydrants and 483 services, with a revenue of \$4,276.00. Lowest stage of water for the year was one and one-half feet.

For the year 1899 there were 183 hydrants, 1840 services, with a revenue of \$17,120.00. Lowest stage of water for the year was two and one-half feet.

Reports in the water works office show over 1,000,000 gallons of water pumped in a single day during the lowest stage of water.

Exclusive of the lands required for reservoir purposes, we estimate the cost to be about ninety-three (\$93) thousand dollars.

We herewith append the report of R. H. Gamble, Civil Engineer, containing an estimate of land required for reservoirs and approximate quantities of work and material for their construction.

The report is made from actual surveys and to it we invite your careful consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed:
John O'Connor, C. A. Metheny, J. P. Starnes, T. Sullivan, George Schell, T. Fitzgerald, D. S. Cross, H. C. Napier, C. F. Douze, G. S. Vicary.

We need not recount the economies that had to be enforced to eke out our meager supply of water, to the extent, in the drought of 1896, of showing an actual falling off for that year in the water consumption; nor the investigation which led up to the drilling of wells and pumping into our reservoir hard rock water saturated with lime and sulphur, which now constitutes about two-thirds of our supply.

The record of water consumed during the last ten years furnishes a graphic index of the growth of our water consumption:

Year	Gallons Consumed
1890	234,500,000
1891	222,000,000
1892	254,000,000
1893	281,000,000
1894	327,000,000
1895	352,000,000
1896	348,000,000
1897	419,000,000
1898	460,000,000
1899	525,000,000

This enormous growth represents only a part of what would have been consumed if we had been able to furnish plenty of water suitable for culinary and manufacturing purposes. Our railroads alone would gladly purchase about 200 million gallons per annum if assured of its suitability for use in boilers.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

As a first step in the consideration of the problem confronting us, we have taken stock of the conditions as we now find them:

We have a storage reservoir into which, after the first spring rains have washed out Lost Creek valley, something short of 120 million gallons of good, soft water can be turned. A considerable pond is retained above the dam at the mouth of Lost Creek from which to draw as the water is used from the main reservoir, but that necessarily becomes increasingly contaminated, not only by organic deposits washed down from the upper valleys, but from the salt water which is wasted in large quantities from the oil wells, which now dot the entire country tributary to the stream.

An inspection of the Lost Creek valley during the summer or fall months, and of the city, salt and slumy stream that flows through it, evokes a shudder when one reflects on the possibility of such stuff finding its way into our city's supply of water. Of course this drainage is supposed to be entirely deflected from our reservoir during the low water periods, but a close analysis of the figures as to the water we consume and our means of securing it confirms the deduction from a quantitative analysis of the water itself that we are at all times getting quite an appreciable percentage of our supply from that source. To demonstrate this point, let us follow the actual operation of our water plant from May 5th to December 1st, 1899.

On May 15th Lost Creek water was shut off and the two pumps began pumping hard water from the wells in the reservoir. One pump is supplied from three wells on the Davis farm, northeast of Lost Creek dam, and the other from five wells on the city's property south of the dam. The maximum capacity of each of these pumps is 600,000 gallons per day making a possible million from both. On that date the reservoir contained 105 million gallons. The water delivered to the consumers during the interval named aggregated 313 million gallons, and at the end of it there were 35 million gallons remaining in the reservoir. This leaves the origin of 243 million gallons to be accounted for. Assuming that our pumps performed their maximum duty during the entire period, we still have about 43 million gallons to be accounted for. Lost Creek Valley, with all its filth, is the only place high enough to furnish it, and the presence of salt and large quantities of organic compounds in solution, bears out this assumption. From samples of water taken on December 7th, 1899, the following interesting, if somewhat horrifying determinations were carefully made:

Source	In 100,000 parts of water	Carbonate	Organic matter	Chlorides
Storage res.	125	57	39	22
N. pump	128	120	120	trace
S. pump	151	150	150	trace
Lost Creek	1810	20	5	1425

A scrutiny of these results shows at once that the chlorides found in the storage reservoir and a large part of its organic matter must have come from Lost Creek. The presence of this organic matter is a continual menace to the health of our citizens, and that of so much lime makes the water entirely unfit for use in steam boilers, and for most of the uses to which water is applied in our domestic economies. We have it from an official of one of our railroads whose position entitles him to speak with authority, that the repairs on locomotives during the past year have cost his company \$25,000 more than they would have cost if their water had been comparatively free from lime salts.

WHAT THE CITY NEEDS.

The amount of water required in cities has been found to increase faster than the population. Our own experience bears out this statement despite the fact that what we had for steam is neither potable nor fit for steam boilers.

From 30 to 40 gallons per capita per day in non-manufacturing towns, and from 60 to 70 gallons per day in large commercial cities ought to be sufficient, but statistics show that many cities consume largely over the above figures. With economy to prevent waste, about 70 gallons per day would be a liberal allowance, but inasmuch as our cleanliness, comfort, health and manufactures are dependent upon its free use, as few restrictions as possible should be imposed.

On that basis, and with a conservative allowance for our growth in the next ten years, provision should be made for an additional storage of not less than 550 million gallons, or eight months supply for a city of 40,000 people and its factories.

SEARCH FOR WATER SUPPLY.

Much time and study have been devoted by many of our best citizens to the subject in hand, but the only betterment suggested, aside from the plan adopted of sinking wells and pumping hard water into our distributing reservoir, was the one embodied in the report quoted above of the committee headed by the late John O'Connor. It will be observed that that report contemplated an additional storage of only 120,000,000 gallons, an amount far below the present needs of our city. The site of that proposed extension of our existing storage capacity was examined by your committee and a survey was made of the ground lying still further east in the hope that available room might be found for an adequate basin, but the best that could be hoped for in that location, for an outlay at all commensurate with the additional capacity secured, was an addition of 150,000,000 gallons.

A searching inspection was next made of all the valleys within a radius of ten miles, still having in mind the time-honored plan of building a basin that water could be turned into from a stream, and pumping it out when needed. No such location could be found. An ideal spot, favorably located on the Ottawa river, less than a mile above the mouth of Lost Creek, had attracted our attention from the outset, where nature had already done much towards the formation of a large basin, but it was immediately apparent that a dam high enough to fill it, when completed, would necessarily flood thousands of acres of rich land in the valley above; so that site was reluctantly abandoned and the search went on, meeting with discouragement at every point.

The natural advantages of the basin just referred to were so conspicuous, however, that our minds kept reverting to it, and it was finally suggested that it might be feasible to throw up a complete reservoir, and to enlarge on the plans, so long in successful operation by the Solar Refining company, of pumping water in during the periods of its greatest purity and letting gravity

carry it down to our distributing reservoir as fast as it might be needed.

This suggestion met with unanimous approval, and a survey of the premises was at once undertaken. The results of that survey are set forth in the subjoined plans and estimates.

It is proposed to excavate a new channel for the river, by cutting a channel 70 feet wide at the bottom with side slopes making an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon. This channel will involve the removal of 92,000 cubic yards of earth, 52,000 yards of which can be economically utilized in the construction of contiguous embankment. It will be better to waste the remainder than to haul it to the further bank, in view of the fact that all earth borrowed from the inside for bank building adds its bulk to the capacity of the reservoir.

This diversion of the river channel will not only enable us to enlarge the space available for water storage, but will add greatly to the safety and permanency of the bank exposed to the scouring action of the stream. No new embankment will be exposed to a rapid current.

It is proposed to install a pumping plant on the east side at the point indicated, by means of which water can be pumped into the reservoir, when the conditions are favorable, at the rate of 35,000,000 gallons per day. This will require one 30 inch, or two 20 inch, centrifugal pumps and a 200 horse power engine.

It would not be expedient nor necessary to fill the reservoir to the high water level for the first two years. The banks will become firmer from year to year, as our water consumption increases, and we may not need the entire 600,000,000 gallons to draw from for 5 or 6 years.

In order to connect with our present distributing plant, it will be necessary to lay an 18 inch pipe to connect with the 30 inch pipe which now extends from the present storage basin to a well at Lost Creek dam. This will deliver 4,968,000 gallons per day from the upper to the lower reservoir when both are full; and 3,600,000 gallons when both are nearly empty.

The following is a liberal estimate of the expense that this work would entail:

Land	\$12,600 00
Clearing, grubbing and cleaning	5,000 00
35,000 cubic yards of embankment at 30 cents	10,500 00
13,000 cubic yards beneath embankment at 15 cents	1,950 00
2,000 cubic yards washed from new river channel at 25 cents	500 00
Pumping plant	15,200 00
18 inch conduit pipe, valves and fittings	17,600 00
10,000 cubic yards broken stone on inner face of new embankments	10,000 00
100 feet of tunnel and sewer	5,500 00
Balance of Oil Leasing bonds	2,100 00
Engineering and Superintendence	3,850 00
	\$100,000 00

FINANCE.

At first blush, it might appear that such an expenditure would imply the laying of a large additional burden on our tax-payers, but careful inquiry assures us that the first effect of such a supply of the kind of water obtainable, would increase our revenue at least \$12,000 per year from the railroads alone. Without taking into account the inestimable benefit to our city on the scores of health, cleanliness and good repute, it is safe to predict that our revenues from steam users will reach \$20,000 per annum before the enlarged plant is three years old. This is a field, bear in mind, from which we have nothing to hope for as long as our supply comes from its present source.

Assuming, then, that our revenues resulting exclusively from this expenditure shall not exceed this one item of \$12,000, it will be readily seen that interest on the bonds necessary to be issued can be taken care of and the entire issue wiped out inside of twenty years.

We would recommend that any series of bonds that may be issued for this improvement, if undertaken by our city be so conditioned that they may be taken up from time to time as our earnings accumulate.

In conclusion, we direct your attention to the fact that the annual expense incident to delivering to the distributing reservoir this greatly increased supply of the very best kind of water, after the proposed improvements shall have been made, will fall far short of what it is costing us to provide the 200,000,000 gallons of hard water we now pump from the lime rock. We are advised that it costs \$1800 per annum to pump this hard water into our reservoir, whereas the pumping expenses incident to our proposed plant would not aggregate half of that amount.

Trusting that our labors and recommendations will meet with your approval, the foregoing is respectfully submitted,

J. W. VANDYKE,
C. H. CORY,
J. C. LINNEMAN,
Committee.

Seats are now on sale at the Y. M. C. A. for the lecture on Brains by Dr. Bristol at the Faurot opera house on Friday evening.

Smoked Hams 10c, at Townsend's.


CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the
Signature
of
J. C. Linneman

Special Sale!

Ladies' Footwear.

All Ladies' \$3.50 Cork Sole Shoes, now \$2.48.
All Ladies' \$3.00 Extension Sole Shoes, now \$2.48.
All Ladies' \$2.50 Extension Sole Shoes, now \$1.98.

In all the new toes, in lace or button. We have all sizes and can fit you. Take advantage of this SALE while it lasts.



Some Good Values in Odds and Ends at \$1.48.

REACHING

Out After Other Lines.

Vanderbilt System May Absorb the Wabash Road.

Such is the Prediction Which Comes From an Authoritative Source—Pennsylvania's New Agent.

Speculation is still rife concerning the enormous deals being made in railroad circles and it is the opinion of men in a position to know that the whole has not yet been told. The Indianapolis Journal says that still more startling announcements are due in a few days or weeks and ventures the following prediction: "In higher railroad circles the impression prevails that the next announcement will be that the Vanderbilts have secured control of the Wabash lines. This road occupies a unique position in the east and west railways, and is growing as a stronger competitor every day. The benefit of the large expense of improving the roadbed and increasing the equipment is already beginning to become apparent."

Master mechanic David Anderson of the Northern Ohio, was in Lima yesterday on business.

ON LINES WEST OF PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, PENN., January 17.—Along with the liberal wage advance of the Pennsylvania railroad, which goes to the yard men and the men of the freight service and reaches a considerable majority of the men employed on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, the management of the Pennsylvania lines west has made a readjustment, which will mean a similar advance to the majority of the men of the yards of the lines west, and which, as the readjustment for the lines east, goes into effect January 1. It is understood that the majority of the men affected in the yards of the lines west will be advanced something like 10 per cent.

AN EXTRA AGENT.

S. T. Musser, for several years day operator for the Pennsylvania and Western Union agent at Columbia City, will soon become an extra ticket and freight agent of the Pennsylvania company with headquarters probably at Upper Sandusky, O., says the Ft. Wayne Sentinel. His duties will be to take the place of agent at any of the points between Chicago and Crestline during the absence on account of sickness or other cause of the regular agent. This places Mr. Musser second in line for a regular agent in case of vacancy. His position at Columbia City will be filled by promotion from the ranks of telegraphers, but who is the lucky one remains to be seen.

L. E. & W. NOTES.
Roy Tompkins of the machine shop,

GUS KALB, PRESIDENT,
R. W. THRIFT, VICE PRESIDENT,
HARRI Q. JONES, CASHIER.

THE BANK OF LIMA,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,

Does a General Banking Business, solicits the accounts of corporations, merchants and individuals, and extends to all the most favorable terms, consistent with safe and conservative banking.

Private boxes in a Safety Vault for rent, at \$2.00 year.

Free Messenger Service!

Your Add Carried FREE to The Times Democrat by A. D. T. Messenger.

Call

The Times Democrat or American District Telegraph Office.

Messengers Furnished for all Other Purposes, by A. D. T. Co., at a nominal charge.

who has been off duty on account of an injured finger, returned to work today.

Engineer Eugene Martin reported for duty again today, after laying off for several weeks on account of an injury.

A new lathe and a new shaper have been added to the equipment in the machine shop.

Extra engineer Duggan, is running engine 106, in the yards.

The checks for the December pay roll, arrived on train 4 this afternoon.

Switch engine 42 is in the machine shop for an overhauling.

The C. & E. pay car will arrive tomorrow.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Lima postoffice for the past week ending Jan. 15, 1900.

Frank Allen, Jas. Arion, Joseph Berges, W. W. Blakeman, I. L. Brown, E. J. Brownlee, (4); Mrs. Jane Burns, H. L. Clark, Mrs. Tom Chary, W. S. Coe, Geo. Davenport, Miss Edith De-

long, William Everly, Wm. Fogle, Howard Franklin, May Funderburg, L. B. Hay, Miss Bert Hinton, E. G. Hood, Jno Hoover, Mrs. Mary Hurson, Miss Allee Johnson, Calvin Johnston, A. D. Judd, George C. Keech, Mabel T. Lawrence, Mrs. Lesley Long, John D. Summerman, F. M. McCoy, Z. T. Medaras, C. Z. Martin, Harry L. Mason, Jessie Maynard, Mrs. Erwin Miller, Mrs. F. W. Orlien, John Painter, George H. Parker, Miss Fannie C. Peck, B. H. Ripley, W. S. Robinson, Frank Rocette, Carra Sebring, Miss Cora C. Searcy, Miss Mollie Swartz, W. Thornton, Miss Jane Wise.

Persons calling for these letters will please say they were advertised.

GEO. HALL,
Postmaster.

"He laughs best who laughs last." If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla you may laugh first, last and all the time, or it will make you well.

No crowding in street cars. In Hamburg if a policeman sees even one more passenger in a trolley car than its seating capacity calls for, he makes a note of it, and the conductor is fined 75 cents for a local charity fund.

WONDERFUL RESULTS.

PEOPLE TELL WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR THEM.

The Testimony of Well Known Citizens Ought Surely to Convince You.

If we publish the recommendation of some person in Lima who has used Morrow's Kid-ne-oids for backache and kidney disorders and has been cured, you have no reason to doubt. We give you the names of people living right here in Lima who can testify to the fact that Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not claims for Kid-ne-oids, but give you the evidence of people whom you know. If Kid-ne-oids did not do as we claim they do, people would not give their testimony.

Mr. Wm. Fener, the stone mason, residing at 215 Third avenue, makes this statement: "My kidneys were out of order and had been so for a long time; my condition gradually grew worse until I had scant and frequent discharges of the urine and the pain became constant and very severe; at first I only had backache. I was so nervous I could not get to sleep for hours after going to bed, and if anything should occur to awaken me during the night I could not get to sleep again for some time, then in the morning I would feel tired and worn out. A few weeks' treatment of Morrow's Kid-ne-oids relieved me of this condition. They did for me what several other kinds of kidney pills and kidney medicines failed to do."

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at fifty cents a box at all drug stores.

Mailed on receipt of price. Manufactured by John Morrow and Co., Chemists, Springfield, Ohio.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Citizens Loan and Building Co., will be held in its office on Friday evening at 7 o'clock, Jan. 19th, 1900, for the election of three directors and auditors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Lima, O., Dec. 19, 1899
GEO. FELTZ, Sec'y.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from one drop to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Distribution of the Moose.

The Field says the American elk, or moose, reaches as far south as 40 degrees north latitude, and inhabits all the forests from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The animal is found from Kenway and Alaska to Kotszebue sound, also along the Mackenzie river, and near the sources of the Elk river in the Rocky mountains is especially common. Although in the case of an animal inhabiting wide stretches of country, it is premature to speak of its extinction, yet "the case of the American bison should teach us how soon a numerously represented species may be wiped off from the face of the earth if once left to the tender mercies of so-called sportsmen" seized with a mania for "big bags."

Prompt relief in all cases of throat and lung trouble—if you use

DR. JAMES' CHERRY TAR SYRUP.

Pleasant to take—soothing and healing in its influence.

At drug stores, 25 cents a bottle.

Increase of Railways.

For something like thirteen years the railways of the world have been increasing at the rate of 14,000 miles per year. The grand aggregate is now put at 443,109 miles.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands

Luxuriant Hair

Produced by

Cuticura SOAP

Active skin purifying and beautifying. It is the "word" as well as purest and best for to let, bath, and anuary. The moisture of purities, blackheads, red, and it only skin, red, rough hands with, and shapeless nails, dry, thin, hair, and simple baby blemishes, the only preventive of the cause, the nation soon clearing of the Pimples.

At every where. Price, 25 Cents. D. & C. Co., Prop., New York. Also to clear Beautiful Skin, Hands, and Hair, see.

A PALACE ON WHEELS.

Special Train in Which President Diaz of the Mexican Republic Will Visit Chicago.

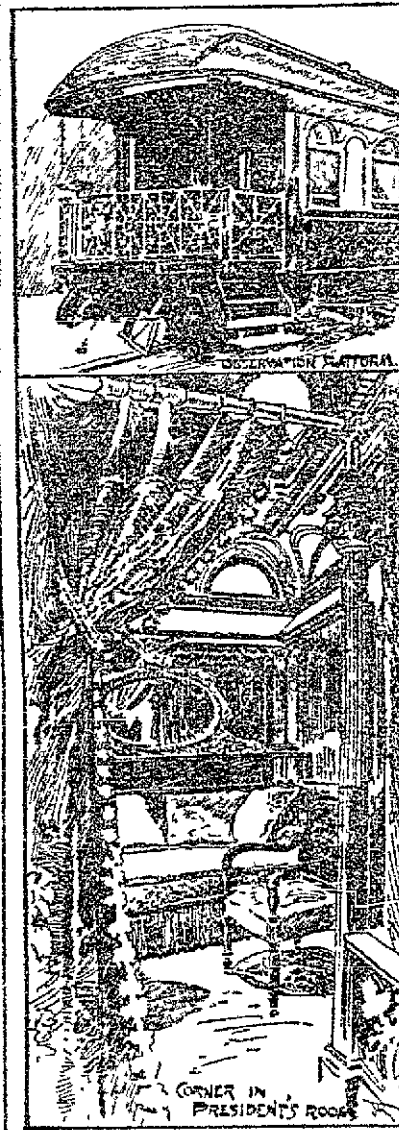
By Howard Spence Sinclair.

When President Diaz of Mexico visits Chicago on Oct. 9 as a guest at the autumn festival in that city, he will arrive in royal state. The president of the Mexican republic travels in his own special train. So does Queen Victoria. So do some of our railroad magnates. But neither Victoria nor the Vanderbilts have a finer train than the one which the Mexican republic presented to its chief executive a little over a year ago.

It is a train de luxe, with all that this overworked term implies. It consists of two cars. One is a dining car, and the other is a combined parlor and sleeping car. These were made to order for the Mexican government in the United States, and the builders were not limited in the matter of expense. They were told to make the finest cars they knew how to produce, and they did it.

In the parlor sleeper there are several rooms. There are President Diaz's chamber and a room for Mrs. Diaz. There are also a reception room and a large parlor. There are bathrooms furnished as luxuriously as those to be found in any city mansion.

Everywhere about the cars there are panels of beautiful and costly woods and a profusion of mirrors. The upholstery, the hangings and all the dec-



INTERIOR VIEW OF PRESIDENT DIAZ'S SPECIAL TRAIN.

orations are of the richest. The two cars form a sort of condensed palace, and they represent the acme of railroad comfort. In them the ordinary fatigues of travel are almost entirely avoided. The elaborate system of springs reduces the vibration to a minimum, while the complicated buffers take up most of the jars from sudden stops and starts. While the interior of the cars is ornate the exterior is severely plain. Beyond the extraordinary length of the cars there is nothing to indicate that they are the property of the Mexican autocrat, except the side panels bearing the coat of arms of the republic.

This will not be the first visit of President Diaz to the United States. Twice he came an exile and once while governor of his native state after he had served his first term as president. The firmness and security of his position are seen in his willingness to leave his country. It is not so long ago that a Mexican president who would have done that would have found himself on his return to his country a statesman without a job.

One reason for the undoubted security of his position lies in the close attention he has paid to the army during his five terms (his fifth term will expire next year) as president. Under his guidance the army has attained the highest degree of discipline and efficiency. A part of his plan of reorganization has been to retain and promote only those officers who displayed qualifications for discipline, who observed its requirements themselves and insisted upon it in others. Officers who were merely brave, but who were lacking in appreciation and practice of discipline, were weeded out. The result is one of the best disciplined military forces in the world.

In the old days Mexican revolutions were begun by military commanders, whose troops joined in the movement. Under Diaz revolts in the army are unknown, and as it is loyal to the central government revolts by anybody else are hardly possible. General Torrea's recent success against the Yaquis has been due to the discipline imposed upon the army by Diaz.

PAID BY UNCLE SAM.

Some of the Odd Expenses the Government Has to Bear.

Every one knows that it costs almost \$400,000,000 a year to run the United States government in times of peace and that the department of war and the navy, the Indian and pension bureaus absorb the larger part of this amount, but in the course of years a large number of dependents upon Uncle Sam's purse have come into being of which the general public knows little.

Such, for example, are the international bureau for the repression of the African slave trade, located at Brussels, a highly laudable institution, to the expenses of which our government contributes \$100 a year; the international bureau of weights and measures, also at Brussels, to which \$2,270 is contributed, and the International Geodetic association, the expenses of which our government shares to the extent of \$1,500 yearly.

As a leading member of a group of nations specially interested in humane and philanthropic work we subscribe \$225 a year to a lighthouse service on the coast of Morocco, about \$4,500 to be divided among citizens of other lands for service rendered to shipwrecked American seamen, \$500 a year toward maintaining a hospital for sailors at Panama and \$9,000 for keeping and feeding American convicts imprisoned in foreign countries.

Among the unfamiliar purposes in the home country for which money is appropriated from the federal treasury is the maintenance of the Washington monument, costing \$11,320 annually, and the provision of artificial limbs for soldiers calling for \$347,000 a year.—Leslie's Weekly.

DANGER IN CHEAP GLASSES.

A Great Many Eyes Ruined by Attempts at Economy.

Looking back now to the time when the itinerant quack doctor and the wandering dentist spread misery and destruction over the land, we wonder at the ignorance or carelessness of our fathers in trusting their teeth or eyes to a very similar thing is done to day by people who buy spectacles or eyeglasses from men who sell them on the streets or have their eyes fitted by opticians who have no qualifications for doing the work.

A surprising number of people buy their glasses from vendors on the streets. They get glasses for 50 cents which seem to them just as good as a pair they would pay \$5 for having made on an oculist's prescription, and they think they have saved money. Glasses acquired in all sorts of ways by inheritance or exchange from a friend or even glasses found on the streets are used to the detriment, even to the destruction, of the wearer's sight.

"People seem to think glasses are like clothes," said an old oculist the other day, "and if they are fairly comfortable and look well they ask no further questions."

Another way in which people damage their eyes is through carelessness in trying to remove dust or cinders from them. They try themselves, a friend tries a rub, the nearest drug store and the nearest optician are called on, all before an oculist is consulted. The result is that the eyeball is often badly rubbed and scraped, and in many instances permanent injury is done.—New York Evening Post.

One Child For Each Hour.

Henry Bloch, a business man of Brooklyn, eats breakfast at half past nine, goes to breakfast at 15 minutes to Gabriel and retires for the night at 11 o'clock. Mr. Bloch has 12 children, 9 girls and 3 boys. He is fond of his family and in order that he might always have them in mind had a watch made with the miniature photograph of one of the children in the place of each of the hours on its dial. Thus where the figure 7 would be on an ordinary watch dial the pretty face of his daughter Rosie looks out. The face of the boy Gabriel represents 1 o'clock, that of Freda 2 o'clock and so on around the dial. At his home Mr. Bloch has a large clock, on the dial of which the figures are represented in the same way.

The Deacon and the Prayer.

"I didn't like your prayer very much this morning," said a fault-finding deacon to his minister.

"What was wrong with it?"

"Well, in the first place, it was too long, and then I thought it contained two or three expressions that were unwarranted."

"I am very sorry it meets with your disapproval, deacon," the good man responded, "but you must bear in mind that the prayer was not addressed to you."—Ohio State Journal.

Vulgar Trade.

She shuddered and averted her face. "To marry for money," she protested, "is to sell oneself, and I can't see why it isn't just as bad to sell oneself as it is to sell dry goods or groceries. Trade is trade."

She was a candid girl and scorned the subtle artifices of logic whereby some are wont to still the voice of conscience.—Detroit Journal.

As to Feathering Nests.

"My experience," said the reformed confidence man who had played the races frequently in his day, "is that it is hard to pick the winner, but comparatively easy to pluck him."—Chicago Tribune.

The Wrong House.

Minister's Wife—Waite up! There are burglars in the house, John.

Minister—Well, what of it? Let them find out their mistake themselves.—Woman's Journal.

GAIN FLESH

An Absolute Necessity in Many Cases.

A DECREASE IN WEIGHT FREQUENTLY INDICATES A DECLINE.

Our Modern Rebuilder, Vinol, Will Help You Do It.

THE WAY IT ACTS ON A DEPLETED CONSTITUTION IS SIMPLY MARVELOUS.

Are you getting thin? If you are you had better watch yourself. Take Vinol. It will build you up quickly and surely.

A healthy man does not vary much from year to year in his weight. This is as it should be. Vinol enables the organs of the body to renew flesh, muscle tissue, bone structure, and attends to purifying the great vital current of the human system, the blood.

Vinol contains the active curative properties of Cod-Liver Oil in a highly concentrated state, and is the most wonderful tonic that we have ever had anything to do with.

Vinol acts upon the stomach in a beneficial way, enabling it to obtain for itself the necessary ingredients from the food that is taken into it to build up the pure healthy body and increase the weight.

Mr. H. M. Stufell, who is a well-known passenger trainman on the Boston and Maine Railroad, suffered, as many railroad men do with indigestion and other troubles. He writes as follows:

"My kidneys troubled me a great deal, my bowels were very irregular, I had great distress in my stomach, suffered with bilious headaches, had no appetite, could not sleep nights, and was losing flesh rapidly. I began to take Vinol, I am now on my third bottle, and it is doing wonders for me. My kidneys are better, my bowels are regular, my stomach is no longer troubles me, and no more headaches, and as for appetite, don't speak of it; I sleep like a top and have gained thirteen pounds. You can count on me always to recommend Vinol as the king of medicines."

With many such testimonials as the above coming before us, it is not strange that we endorse Vinol as strongly as we do. We unhesitatingly agree to return to any one who has taken Vinol and is not satisfied that it has accomplished all that we claim for it every cent that they have paid us for this remedy.

H. F. VORTKAMP,

Metropolitan Pharmacy, corner Main and North streets.

What Astonishes France.

Whatever may be the opinion of France or of Europe on the subject of the war between England and the Transvaal, it is impossible not to notice the attitude of the entire British nation in face of the very serious check the British forces have experienced. The disaster at Ladysmith has not destroyed the nation's courage, and what is more remarkable, the people have not lost their calmness. Far from seeking to embarrass Lord Salisbury or overturn the government because of the disaster, all parties are united in support of the government and ready to furnish means to insure victory.—Pitts Parliamen, Paris.

Try Grain-o! Try Grain-o!

Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O. It is a food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich, warm brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach resolves it without distress. It is the price of coffee. The 10c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

Pistol Saber for Cavalry.

Proposals are now being entertained by the French military authorities for a new weapon called the pistol saber. It is an ordinary saber provided with a small firearm lodged in the hilt. On encountering a resistance surface the blade retracts and discharges the pistol, a recoil of about one-tenth of an inch being all that is necessary. The shot will penetrate a steel breastplate. The new weapon will weigh only a third more than the ordinary saber.

HUMPHREYS' Witch Hazel Oil

THE PILE PREVENT.

One Application Gives Relief.

It cures Piles or Hemorrhoids—External or Internal. Itching, Burning, Stinging, and Painful. Relief immediate—cure certain.

It cures Burns, Scalds and Ulcerations and Constrictions from Burns. The Relief Instant—Healing Wonderful.

It cures Torn, Cut or Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.

It cures Bolls, Carbuncles, Felons, "Rinrounds," Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurf or Scald Head.

It cures Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scaly Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fover Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns, Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects, Mosquito Bites and Stings.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

Sold by Druggists, or sent pre-paid on receipt of price.

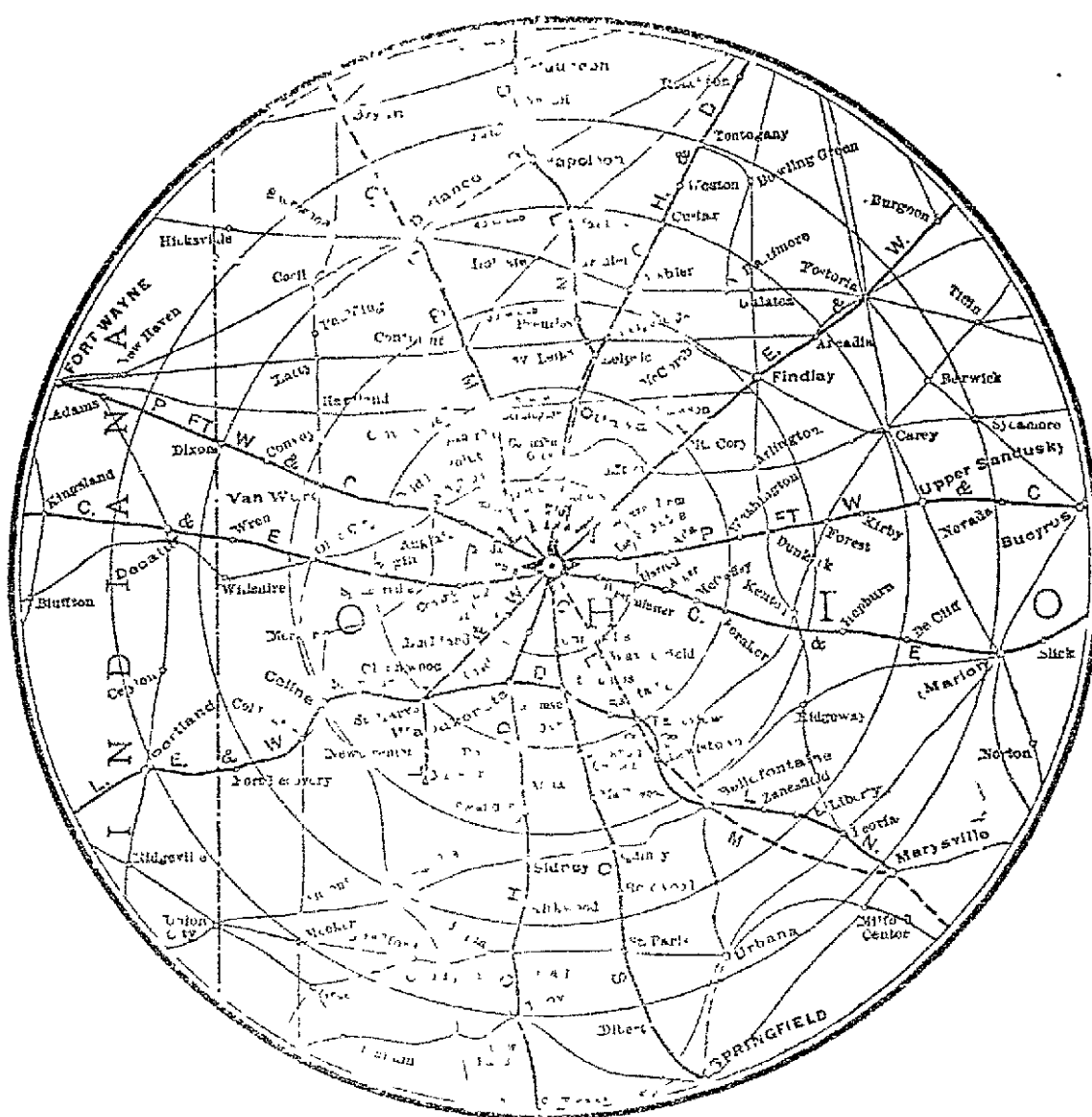
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO.,

Cor. William & John Sts., NEW YORK.

Map Showing Railroads and all Stations Within a Radius of Sixty Miles of

LIMA,

OHIO.



Why Lima is a Good City for Wholesale Business.

It is located in northwestern Ohio, with direct railroad connection with every county in the state, and with every part of the United States.

Twenty (20) local freight trains arrive and leave Lima every day except Sunday, Lima being a division point on all lines.

Forty-six (46) passenger trains in and out of Lima every day.

Seventy-five to one hundred through freight trains pass through Lima every day.

The following Express Companies handle business out of Lima to all points at one rate:

Adams Express Company.
American Express Company.
National Express Company.
Pacific Express Company.
Southern Express Company.
United States Express Company.
Wells-Fargo Express Company.

Why Lima is a Good City for Manufacturing Industries.

It has two direct lines to the Jackson County Coal Fields, and one line to the Hocking Coal Fields. COAL IS CHEAP.

It is a direct shipping point to any part of the United States.

It has abundance of natural gas.

It has manufactured gas at low cost.

It has a good electric light and power plant.

It has cheap curds and fuel oil.

It has water facilities to meet all needs.

It has the best fire department in the state.

IT HAS SEVEN RAILROADS

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad
Columbus, Lima & Milwaukee Railway.
Detroit & Lima Northern Railway.
Lima Railway.
Lake Erie & Western Railroad.
Ohio Southern Railroad.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

POSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.

Mails are closed at the Lima post-office for points designated at the following hours:

A. M. P. M.

1:30 NEW YORK 2:15

8:15 7:00 3:00

11:15 4:15

3:15 9:15

7:00 PHILADELPHIA 2:15

1:30 BOSTON 9:15

3:15 1:10

7:00 2:15

11:15 3:00

4:15

1:30 2:45

5:00 ST. LOUIS 9:40

9:10 1:10

10:50 2:15

12 M. 4:15

1:30 4:15

10:50 DETROIT

11:15 4:15

1:30 9:15

3:15 CLEVELAND 1:10

7:00 2:15

11:15 4:15

1:30 3:40

5:00 CINCINNATI

9:10 8:00

12 M. 8:40

1:30 2:15

3:15 COLUMBUS 8:00

5:00 8:40

7:00 2:15

9:10 4:15

12 M. 4:15

3:15 WASHINGTON 9:15

5:00 1:10

7:00 2:15

12 M. 2:45

4:15

LOCAL POINTS.

1:30 C. H. & D. North 4:15

11:15 1:30 C. H. & D. South 3:40

9:10 12 M. 4:15

10:50 D. & L. N. North 2:15

3:15 D. & L. N. South 3:00

12:45 Erie, East 3:00

10:50 Erie, West 1:10

9:10 L. E. & W. East 1:10

5:00 L. E. & W. West 2:15

7:00 O. S. South 9:15

11:15 Penn. East 2:45

1:30 Penn. West 2:45

9:10

Ar. STAR ROUTE SERVICE. Dep.

11:00 West Minister and West

Newtown 3:00

10:00 Allentown, A. M. 10:30

12 M. Gomer 3:15

2:00 P. M. Yoder, Layton and

South Warsaw 3:00

1:30 9:15

3:15 BUFFALO 1:10

11:15 2:15

7:00 3:00

4:15

1:30 EASTERN STATES 1:10

3:15 2:15

7:00 9:15

11:15 3:00

4:15

12:45 WESTERN STATES 2:45

1:30 1:30

5:00 1:30

9:10 1:30

10:50 1:30

11:15 1:30

12:45 SOUTHERN STATES 3:40

1:30 1:30

5:00 1:30

9:10 1:30

12 M. 1:30

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.
Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285	300	315	330	345	360	375	390	405	420	435	450	465	480	495	510	525	540	555	570	585	600	615	630	645	660	675	690	705	720	735	750	765	780	795	810	825	840	855	870	885	900	915	930	945	960	975	990	1005	1020	1035	1050	1065	1080	1095	1110	1125	1140	1155	1170	1185	1200	1215	1230	1245	1260	1275	1290	1305	1320	1335	1350	1365	1380	1395	1410	1425	1440	1455	1470	1485	1500	1515	1530	1545	1560	1575	1590	1605	1620	1635	1650	1665	1680	1695	1710	1725	1740	1755	1770	1785	1800	1815	1830	1845	1860	1875	1890	1905	1920	1935	1950	1965	1980	1995	2010	2025	2040	2055	2070	2085	2100	2115	2130	2145	2160	2175	2190	2205	2220	2235	2250	2265	2280	2295	2310	2325	2340	2355	2370	2385	2400	2415	2430	2445	2460	2475	2490	2505	2520	2535	2550	2565	2580	2595	2610	2625	2640	2655	2670	2685	2700	2715	2730	2745	2760	2775	2790	2805	2820	2835	2850	2865	2880	2895	2910	2925	2940	2955	2970	2985	3000	3015	3030	3045	3060	3075	3090	3105	3120	3135	3150	3165	3180	3195	3210	3225	3240	3255	3270	3285	3300	3315	3330	3345	3360	3375	3390	3405	3420	3435	3450	3465	3480	3495	3510	3525	3540	3555	3570	3585	3600	3615	3630	3645	3660	3675	3690	3705	3720	3735	3750	3765	3780	3795	3810	3825	3840	3855	3870	3885	3900	3915	3930	3945	3960	3975	3990	4005	4020	4035	4050	4065	4080	4095	4110	4125	4140	4155	4170	4185	4200	4215	4230	4245	4260	4275	4290	4305	4320	4335	4350	4365	4380	4395	4410	4425	4440	4455	4470	4485	4500	4515	4530	4545	4560	4575	4590	4605	4620	4635	4650	4665	4680	4695	4710	4725	4740	4755	4770	4785	4800	4815	4830	4845	4860	4875	4890	4905	4920	4935	4950	4965	4980	4995	5010	5025	5040	5055	5070	5085	5100	5115	5130	5145	5160	5175	5190	5205	5220	5235	5250	5265	5280	5295	5310	5325	5340	5355	5370	5385	5400	5415	5430	5445	5460	5475	5490	5505	5520	5535	5550	5565	5580	5595	5610	5625	5640	5655	5670	5685	5700	5715	5730	5745	5760	5775	5790	5805	5820	5835	5850	5865	5880	5895	5910	5925	5940	5955	5970	5985	6000	6015	6030	6045	6060	6075	6090	6105	6120	6135	6150	6165	6180	6195	6210	6225	6240	6255	6270	6285	6300	6315	6330	6345	6360	6375	6390	6405	6420	6435	6450	6465	6480	6495	6510	6525	6540	6555	6570	6585	6600	6615	6630	6645	6660	6675	6690	6705	6720	6735	6750	6765	6780	6795	6810	6825	6840	6855	6870	6885	6900	6915	6930	6945	6960	6975	6990	7005	7020	7035	7050	7065	7080	7095	7110	7125	7140	7155	7170	7185	7200	7215	7230	7245	7260	7275	7290	7305	7320	7335	7350	7365	7380	7395	7410	7425	7440	7455	7470	7485	7500	7515	7530	7545	7560	7575	7590	7605	7620	7635	7650	7665	7680	7695	7710	7725	7740	7755	7770	7785	7800	7815	7830	7845	7860	7875	7890	7905	7920	7935	7950	7965	7980	7995	8010	8025	8040	8055	8070	8085	8100	8115	8130	8145	8160	8175	8190	8205	8220	8235	8250	8265	8280	8295	8310	8325	8340	8355	8370	8385	8400	8415	8430	8445	8460	8475	8490	8505	8520	8535	8550	8565	8580	8595	8610	8625	8640	8655	8670	8685	8700	8715	8730	8745	8760	8775	8790	8805	8820	8835	8850	8865	8880	8895	8910	8925	8940	8955	8970	8985	9000	9015	9030	9045	9060	9075	9090	9105	9120	9135	9150	9165	9180	9195	9210	9225	9240	9255	9270	9285	9300	9315	9330	9345	9360	9375	9390	9405	9420	9435	9450	9465	9480	9495	9510	9525	9540	9555	9570	9585	9600	9615	9630	9645	9660	9675	9690	9705	9720	9735	9750	9765	9780	9795	9810	9825	9840	9855	9870	9885	9900	9915	9930	9945	9960	9975	9990	10005	10020	10035	10050	10065	10080	10095	10110	10125	10140	10155	10170	10185	10200	10215	10230	10245	10260	10275	10290	10305	10320	10335	10350	10365	10380	10395	10410	10425	10440	10455	10470	10485	10500	10515	10530	10545	10560	10575	10590	10605	10620	10635	10650	10665	10680	10695	10710	10725	10740	10755	10770	10785	10800	10815	10830	10845	10860	10875	10890	10905	10920	10935	10950	10965	10980	10995	11010	11025	11040	11055	11070	11085	11100	11115	11130	11145	11160	11175	11190	11205	11220	11235	11250	11265	11280	11295	11310	11325	11340	11355	11370	11385	11400	11415	11430	11445	11460	11475	11490	11505	11520	11535	11550	11565	11580	11595	11610	11625	11640	11655	11670	11685	11700	11715	11730	11745	11760	11775	11790	11805	11820	11835	11850	11865	11880	11895	11910	11925	11940	11955	11970	11985	12000	12015	12030	12045	12060	12075	12090	12105	12120	12135	12150	12165	12180	12195	12210	12225	12240	12255	12270	12285	12300	12315	12330	12345	12360	12375	12390	12405	12420	12435	12450	12465	12480	12495	12510	12525	12540	12555	12570	12585	12600	12615	12630	12645	12660	12675	12690	12705	12720	12735	12750	12765	12780	12795	12810	12825	12840	12855	12870	12885	12900	12915	12930	12945	12960	12975	12990	13005	13020	13035	13050	13065	13080	13095	13110	13125	13140	13155	13170	13185	13200	13215	13230	13245	13260	13275	13290	13305	13320	13335	13350	13365	13380	13395	13410	13425	13440	13455	13470	13485	13500	13515	13530	13545	13560	13575	13590	13605	13620	13635	13650	13665	13680	13695	13710	13725	13740	13755	13770	13785	13800	13815	13830	13845	13860	13875	13890	13905	13920	13935	13950	13965	13980	13995	14010	14025	14040	14055	14070	14085	14100	14115	14130	14145	14160	14175	14190	14205	14220	14235	14250	14265	14280	14295	14310	14325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